BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-CHIMES OF NORMANDY. BOWERY THEATRE-TOR + XILES. NIBLO'S GARDEN-THE WARRLE HEART. STANDARD THEATRE-OUR NEW FRITZ. FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDERS BROADWAY THEATRE-BROKEN FRITERS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-CAMPLE. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-TROPICAL FISHES FIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY.

**AN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-PATRIZIO. TONY PASTOR'S - VARIETY. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. PARK THEATR S-AINE GRAND OPERA HOUSE-VARIETY. STEINWAY HALL-NEW YORK STAGE AS IT IS

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1878.

insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its cicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, or fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain. To-morrow the weather will be warm and coudy, or partly cloudy, with

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was dull but strong. Gold opened at 100^{7} s and fell to 100^{3} t, at which price it closed. Government bonds were strong, States dull and railroads firm. Money on call was easy at 3 a 4 per cent, closing at the former

THE MAYOR has respited the dogs until the 1st of June, but he may change his mind before that time.

THE BILL REPEALING the Resumption act. which nearly everybody had forgotten, was resurrected in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Stanley Matthews.

It Has BEEN determined to tack the Bratilian subsidy scheme on to the Post Route bill. The men who vote for it will be very apt to take that route out of the House next full

THE CUSTOMS COMMISSION are very properly keeping their proceedings as secret as possible The silk business, it is understood, will be the

LYDIA SHERMAN, the murderess of three or four husbands and of three of her children, died yesterday in the Connecticut State Prison. where she had been serving a life sentence.

THE WELL PAID city officials whose fat sal aries will be cut down as soon as the Public Burdens bill becomes a law can resign if they do not wish to submit to the reduction. It will be easy to fill their places.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOL-LARS, the compensation allowed Mr. George T. Curtis as referee in the Eric forcelosure proceedings, is not very extravagant, considering the magnitude of the case and the issues that

COLUMBIA COLLEGE maintains that her law graduates and those of other State colleges are exempt from the drudgery of office service prior to their admission to practice. She sets up a recent act of the Legislature against the rules of the Court of Appeals.

THE NATIONAL PARTY did a little work in this city last evening in the way of organization Tammany Hall is one of the grand points of attack, and it was announced that General B. F. Butler is ready to throw himself in the breach at a moment's notice.

FRESH COMPLICATIONS begin to loom up in connection with the Excise law. The Law and Order League has discovered that licenses for the sale of ale and beer can be lawfully issued to hotel keepers only, and has served notice to that effect upon the Commissioners.

THE AFRICAN exploring expedition sent out by the Geographical Society of Berlin has started from St. Paul de Loando and already accomplished some important work. Its surveys and maps will probably throw a good deal of light upon the dark continent.

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL'S quarterly report contains some facts and figures which will be interesting to taxpayers. The appropriation for repaying streets will be exhausted by those now under contract, so that it is useless to expeet any immediate improvement in that direc-

THE SEASON of church conventions, conferences and aynods, it will be seen by our despatches, has fairly begun. In this city the Reformed Presbyterians are putting their spiritual house in order. In Pittsburg the Presbyterian Charch North and in Knoxville their Southern brethren are engaged in the same landable work. The Southern Methodists are holding the religious fort in Atlanta.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure is below the mean in all the districts except the South Atlantic const. It is lowest in the West and South west, with light rains in the Ohio Valley. During yesterday light rains also fell in the West and on the New England coast. Except on the take shores the winds are very light, and even there they do not rise above the degree of fresh In the morning and forenoon, however, they were strong in the central and Middle Atlantic districts. Northerly and northeasterly winds attend the depression in the West, and variable winds prevail over the lake and central regions. Altogether the conditions indicate an unsettled state of the weather, which will last for several days. A general increase of temperature has taken place. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or fair, probably followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain. To-morrow the weather will be warm and cloudy or partly

sloudy, with occasional showers.

Is Peace Still Possible? We print a set of remarkably interesting

interviews bearing on the great question of peace or war. The distinguished personages whose conversations are reported possess such opportunities for understanding the situation that their opinions are worth attentive perusal and comparison, although more than three weeks have passed since the conversations were held. Indeed, there has been no perceptible change in the posture of affairs since this mass of interviews was mailed at St. Petersburg. The only noteworthy event which has since occurred is the visit of Schouvaloff to the Russian capital; but the purpose is enveloped in such close secrecy that it affords no clew for getting out of the labyrinth of doubt and uncertainty. These interviews are therefore as instructive as if they had taken place yesterday and had been transmitted by cable instead of by mail. The persons interviewed are the most eminent members of the diplomatic corps at St. Petersburg with the addition of two conspicuous Russian statesmen, Jomini and Hamburger, connected with the Russian Ministry of Foreign affairs. The diversity of opinion which exists among them enables us to look at the question from various points of view. To be sure, they do not relieve it of uncertainty, but they furnish important aid in guiding speculation.

We will not discuss these opinions in detail, because their mutual contradictions serve as mutual correctives; but in the side lights they throw upon the situation we may find some assistance in interpreting the developments which are yet to come.

It stands out very clear in this interesting mass of interviews that so far as the Treaty of San Stefano is a European question, and not merely an English question, there is substantial unanimity among the representatives of the Continental Powers. They have all the same interest in the European balance of power that England has, except that two of them, Germany and Austria, being close neighbors of Russia and having conterminous boundaries, have stronger motives for jealousy than the more distant nations of Western Europe. If these near neighbors of Russia are not alarmed why should insular England manifest such feverish dread of the growth of Russian power? As a member of the great European family England ought to feel the most secure and indifferent, being the most remote from a dangerous neighborhood. If any European nation is put in peculiar peril by the aggrandizement of Russia, that nation is Austria, whose great river, the Danube, debouches into the Black Sea, and whose interests in that quarter of the world are most nearly touched. But Austria is perfectly willing to go into the Conference from which England relucts. It is not as a European Power, but as an Indian Power, that England is so jealous and recalcitrant. She looks upon Russia as a formidable rival in the East. The new title bestowed on the Queen of England by Lord Beaconsfield's procurement, "Empress of India," shows how strongly her present Ministry is impressed with the importance of her Indian possessions. Beaconsfield's purchase of shares in the Suez Canal is another indication which points in the same direction. In the same line of thought is the recent order summoning native troops from India to rendezvous at Malta for the purposes of the expected war. This is a notification to Europe that Great Britain, which has heretofore ranked as a great naval rather than as a great military Power, intends to assert her military strength. She has endless resources in India for recruiting soldiers, and the Sucz Capal has so shortened the distance that she can make them available. She has abundant wealth to pay them, abundant ships to transport them, abundant arrogance to flaunt this possibility in the face of Europe, and it is not meant that "Empress of India" shall be a vain title. This consideration may, perhaps, explain the boastful assertions of English strength made by Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in the interview with him which we publish. In the Crimean war England had no such resource, because her power in India had not yet become so well consolidated as it is at present, and because the long circuit around Cape Horn and through the Straits of Gibraltar made Indian troops unavailable in a war with Russia. But since the completion of the Suez Canal the distance from India to the Eastern Mediterranean is so shortened that England, by her wealth and her unequalled facilities for transportation. can easily draw upon her vast Indian population for soldiers. The Jewish extraction and Oriental imagi-

nation of Lord Beaconsfield make the idea of utilizing India for European purposes irresistibly attractive to him. It was his Oriental imagination that devised the pompous title of "Empress of India," and it was a similar seduction which led him to pounce so eagerly upon the chance of purchasing the Suez Canal shares. Whether his intellectual keenness was confused by his dazzling Oriental fancy remains to be tested. But this brilliant dream is the key to his policy, into which the slower English sense of Lord Derby could not enter.

It is the Empress of India, or rather the set of ideas in which this pompous title had its birth, that is now guiding the policy of England and taking her out of the circle of merely European interests in the hope of re-establishing her influence on a new basis. With the vast population of Beaconsfield that England may have as extensive a command of soldiers as she has of ships, and it is this Oriental vision that has separated England from Europe in the present controversy. All this may be Quixotic and visionary, but it is in perfect keeping with the wild Hebrew blood which courses through the veins of the present English Premier. He has had too much experience in public affairs to overlook the practical side of questions, and he probably perceives, or thinks he perceives, that the state of Europe favors the realization of his gorgeous Oriental dream. It is apparent from the interviews we publish that every other nation of Europe desires peace. Even Russia would be glad of a respite before engaging in another war. rate affair.

France, Germany and Italy intend to maintain a steady neutrality if war comes, and Austria has the same intention, although her power to execute it is more doubtful. Beaconsfield may, therefore, flatter himself that although he may find no European allies Russia will have none, and that with only one enemy to contend against the naval supremacy and the Indian troops of Great Britain will give her a preponderance of chances, the financial prostration of

Russia and the inexhaustible money resources of England favoring the chances of the latter in a war of any duration. England will have some advantages now beyond what she would have had if she had supported Turkey as an ally last year. Turkey was moribund and England refrained from tying herself to a carcass. One of her aims is to acquire Egypt, and had she fought as an ally of Turkey she would have been precluded from despoiling her ally of that part of her dominions. England fighting alone will owe nothing to Turkey, and will be perfectly free to acquire Egypt if events shall open the way. She needs Egypt to give her absolute control of the Suez Canal, which is of the last importance to her if it is to be her future policy to draw troops from India as a means of military influence in Europe.

If there is any force in this reasoning there

will be war if the English Ministry can

carry the English people along with them.

The interviews which we publish show that

peace is the interest and the desire of all the

European Powers except England. If Eng-

land forces Russia to extremities it will be

because her fancied interests as an Indian

Power take her out of the common circle of

The Muddle in Washington.

merely European politics.

Mr. Potter's resolution has not yet passed for want of a democratic quorum, and it may hang fire for a day or two yet. There can be no doubt, however, of the ultimate power of the democrats to pass it, if they can secure for it the support of all their own members, when the absentees shall have returned and the existing "pairs" shall have been cancelled. The only point of doubt as to final success turns upon the potency of party discipline in whipping all the democratic members into the traces. It is well known that several of the most respected democrats in Washington think the Potter resolution a blunder, and their views are likely to gain proselytes. Even among the democratic members of the House there are already some who have misgivings, and Mr. Stephens does not disguise his opinion that the Potter resolution is a mistake. Mr. Stephens was gagged and silenced yesterday when he desired to offer a suggestion. When there comes to be a quorum of democratic members it seems probable enough that party discipline will overbear all opposition, although quite a number of democrats disapprove of the movement. But when the resolution shall have been forced through under the remorseless previous question it will be competent for Mr. Stephens, Mr. Mills or any other democratic member to offer a supplementary resolution disclaiming any purpose to upset or interfere with Mr. Hayes' title. If such a resolution should be passed by a majority of the House it would have a quieting effect. We do not see how Mr. Potter could vote against it, and it is certain that a large section of the democrats and nearly all the republicans in the House would support it. This would take the sting out of the Potter resolution, because it would be an acknowledgment that President Hayes holds his gle season. The new system is entitled office by a valid title. But if such a resolu tion, when offered, should fail to pass, the revolutionary purpose of the Potter resolution would be fully unmasked and an alarmed and indignant country would come to the rescue.

It is satisfactory to learn from the Commissioner of Public Works that there will be no necessity this year to cut off the supply of Croton water from the fountains in the parks. The large reservoir is now well supplied, and the measures taken to prevent leakage in the aqueduct and waste in the consumption will secure us against a scarcity of water this season. It is to be hoped that the predictions of the department will be verified. The bill to provide for a better distribution of water at high levels will, no doubt, become a law, and will be a great relief to residents in the upper parts of the city. The necessity for these expedients, however, proved how desirable it is that the water supply should be such as our resources warrant and the interests of the city demand.

Will the Watkins Meeting Settle the Championship!

The Watkins Rowing Association, in their very laudable endeavor to hold a meeting which shall settle conclusively who are our best amateur oarsmen and fittest to meet the first rowers of the Old World, have brought up against a difficulty which, if not properly and promptly met, is liable to overcome their main purpose. There is, unfortunately, no organization in this country of which all the others are a part and to the rulings of which all defer. There are, for instance, or have been till recently, the Watkins Association, the National, the Metropolitan, the Northwestern, the New England, the American College, the Harlem Regatta Association, and so on, but no one included all the others. Oarsmen held qualified by some India so practically near it is the dream of have been disqualified by others. It is now reported that the rules and decisions of one only of these various associations are to govern as to all competitors, and the absence of any official statement to the contrary tends to lend force to the story. If it be true, then some of the best oarsmen, both of this section and the Northwest-indeed, of the whole country-are to be held ineligible for places in the contests, and so the meeting will entirely fail to settle that which above all else it undertook to. The one fair and sensible way out of this dilemma is to open the various events to all oarsmen who, under the rules of any existing association, would be qualified to row, and so get for exportation the very best article of home production we now have-not some second | perhaps as many honest brokers as law-

Neutrality Question. There are no two publicists in the country

who are more competent to guide the public judgment on the questions which have been started since the arrival of the Cimbria on our coast than Mr. Caleb Cushing and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, with whom our correspondent has interviews, which we publish. As to the entire lawfulness of the Cimbria's visit to our coast neither of these distinguished gentlemen has the slighest doubt. As to the imputed design of Russia to fit out vessels in our ports to be employed in hostility to Great Britain Mr. Cushing thinks it unwarrantable to entertain that kind of suspicion against a friendly and considerate Power like Russia. It is to be presumed that she has no such intention, and it would be ungracious to suspect or accuse her without evidence. Mr. Cushing asserts, however, that our neutrality statutes "are of constant force in time of peace as well as in time of war." He thinks the errand of the Cimbria innocent, because she has given no evidence of hostile intentions; but if it were otherwise, "so that the acts of the Cimbria were exposed to the just imputation of constituting acts of war, she would be just as much subject to animadversion as if there had been a declaration of war between Great Britain and Russia." But the mere purchase of American vessels by Russia without any evidence of hostile intention is perfectly allowable both

by our statutes and by the law of nations. Mr. Adams avows a strong sympathy for Russia. He came near being born in that country and spent part of his childhood there while his father was Minister to St. Petersburg. He says of the Cimbria that it is "neither a war ship nor a privateer, and has the same rights in American ports that any other passenger vessels have.' Mr. Adams is of the opinion that Russia is perfectly free to purchase ships in this country if she does not equip and arm them for hostilities in an actual state of war.

Governor Robinson's Vetoes.

Governor Robinson has used the veto power with much freedom this session, but lways with discretion and judgment. The only occasion on which the wisdom of his action has been called in question was in the case of the original Funded Debt bill. The main object of the bill was so desirable that many persons regretted the Governor's refusal to sign it, principally because they despaired of the passage of a more perfect measure in the brief time remaining of the legislative session. The result has justified the Governor's course in this instance, and in all others his vetoes have commended themselves to public approval. In his action on the Supply bill Governor Robinson saved the State nearly one hundred thousand dollars which had been improvidently inserted by the Legislature, and not an item rejected had any right to be in the bill. The saving effected this year is another proof of the excellence of the constitutional amendment which empowers the Governor to veto items in such bills without destroying the remainder of the law. Another discreet veto is that of the Canal Superintendency bill. This bill was designed by the republican Legislature to cripple and embarrass the new Canal Superintendent. The Governor shows that it is in direct antagonism with the system inaugurated by the recent constitutional amendment and not yet tested for a sinrejected by the Governor even if its provisions were not in such manifest conflict with the constitution as to render it certain that it would have been set aside by the courts had it become a law.

A large number of bills are still in the Governor's hands, and under the amended constitution he must sign such as he approves within thirty days of the final adjournment. All bills not signed within that time are killed. This is a judicious provision, as the people now know just what bills become laws, but it entails much labor on the Governor for a month after the close of the session. Every bill will be thoroughly scrutinized and no doubt many will be suffered to die. Among those that ought to be passed over by the Governor is Assembly bill No. 364, entitled "An act to provide for the better protection of property and life in the State of New York from the rapid spread of fires through steam elevator passages or flues." Under a plausible and attractive title this bill is neither more nor less than a job concocted in the interest of a putentee. In requiring the application of apparatus for the automatic movement of hatch covers in all elevators it simply compels every owner to purchase a certain patentee's invention. The law now requires that hatch covers shall be provided on every floor where an elevator is used and shall be closed at night or after business hours. The bill is unnecessary as well as being a transparent job. There are doubtless many other "little jokers" in the bills rushed through during the last hours of the session, but they are not at all likely to escape the Governor's

"Furn Broker at Once." In an address to the law students of the Columbia College School, on the occasion of the distribution of diplomas, Mr. Joseph H. Choate very wisely and justly urged his hearers not to try to "turn a dishonest penny in the sacred temple of Justice.' But he urged this admonition with a comparison to which objection may well be aken in Wall street. He said, "If you can't be honest, and must live by your wits, turn broker at once." By way of clinching advice given in a similar supposed contigency the brokers would probably say "turn lawyer," and the world of men who are neither lawyers nor brokers will scarcely be of opinion that the Bar, in its common repute, or even in its real history, is in a position to thus point the finger of scorn at men engaged in another great activity of modern life. All the brokers are not honest, that is certain; but there are

Mr. Cushing and Mr. Adams on the dress the orator deprecated the evil fame that had come to his profession through the misdeeds of rogues in the robe. "There is a considerable amount of idle and thoughtless prejudice in the world against lawyers, but that is because the whole profession has to suffer for the faults and vices of its worst and lowest members." Can it be wondered that the world at large proceeds thus irrationally in the retention of a prejudice

How the People Are Doctored.

same spirit toward the brokers?

when a learned lawyer acts in precisely the

If the Rev. Mr. Vosburgh, over in New Jersey, is guilty of the offence with which he is accused, and we suppose that before a grand jury could be brought to indict him and a public prosecutor to take up the case they must have been made aware of the existence of testimony not yet produced-if he is guilty he is pre-eminently fortunate in one prominent witness against him. Whatever the case of the prosecution may be it is hopelessly prejudiced by the testimony of the medical witness: Judge and jury will be sadly tempted to turn out of court, without perhaps a sufficient further inquiry, a case in which common intelligence is insulted by the production of this person in the character of a physician. This man's ignorance of the plain facts of medical science is simply farcical. He presents in substantial reality the case that Molière imagined when to ridicule the ignorance of the doctors of his time he pictured as in consultation on an equal footing a fellow just from his labor as a woodchopper. Molière's doctor thus pictured discussed the heart as on the right side of the body, and some of the patient's friends suggesting that they had always heard it was on the left side the doctor said, "Nous avons changé tout cela." This phrase, which has come into proverbial use in France, must be very constantly applied by the Jersey City doctor. To get his ideas as they are he must have changed all that has been hitherto known in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics and even in the use of ordinary words, for the minute passage by which the bile reaches the intestine he calls "a viaduct." His own account of his knowledge of the relation of important organs shows that he is in this respect on a precise equality with the doctor in the farce. That respectable people are cared for in medical matters by persons of this stamp as to knowledge is the most remarkable disclosure of the trial. How many "doctors" are there just like this one who are not yet found out? We are disposed to believe that they are very numerous. This practitioner had passed through two "universities."

Great Success of the Syndicate.

Six weeks ago doubts pervaded many financial minds as to the ability of the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire the amount of gold he would need for resuming specie payments on the 1st of January, according to law. His contract with the Syndicate relieved those doubts and the country felt reassured by the prospect of an accumulation of gold at the stipulated rate of five million dollars per month. But thirty-five millions of the total of fifty millions have already been taken by the Syndicate, and it was stated yesterday that the Rothschilds had taken the remaining fifteen millions. This is not quite accurate, as the bonds must necessarily go through the Syndicate. It was learned on inquiry that fifteen millions had been taken on English account, so that there is no doubt that the whole transaction will be closed before the 1st of July-six months in advance of the stipulated time. This cheering success removes all anxiety respecting the ability of the Treasury to resume in January. The prospect is that full preparations for resumption will be completed in July and that the commercial community will be made so easy on the subject during the remaining six months of the year that when the legal date arrives business men will be unconscious of any

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sanker will summer at Cohasset.

Ex-Minister Washburne has gone to California. General James Oates, United States Army, has arrived from Europe.
Senator Garland has left Washington for Arkansas

on account of the death of his son.

Mr. Hermann H. Niemann, of the Amsterdam (Holand) News, sailed yesterday for his home. Charles Tuttle, of this city, has been appointed a

member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Judge E. Rockwood Roar returned to Concord from the Hot Springs of Virginia on Saturday, much im-

proved in health.

The Right Rev. Bishop Stevens sailed from Philadelphia on the steamship Pennsylvania yesterday to attend the Pan-Anglican Conference.

General Grant having been invited to attend the re-

that none of them willever leel a disposition to apolo-

gize for the part they took in the late struggle. Consul General Hitz, of Switzerland, leaves Washington in a lew days to spend the summer in Europe. During his absence his official functions will devolve upon Mr. R. Gebner, the chancellor of the Consulate

Admiral D. D. Porter and Rear Admiral J. C. Howell paid an unofficial visit yesterday to the Nava Academy at Annapolis, and were received by Rear Admiral Rodgers, superintendent, and honored with a

salute from the guns of the Santes.

Punch:—"Robinson (after a long whist bout at the club)-'it's awiully inte, Brown. What will you say to your wife?' Brown (in a whisper)-'Oh, I shan's say much, you know-"Good morning, dear," or something o' that sort She'll say the rest!' "

A young lady of Paribault., Minn., was a sa'csroman in a store, and she determined to be independent. She was breaking down to health, and so she, under the law, took public land and started a tarm. There is a girl worth marrying.

The Detroit Prec Press has been to Washington, and

has been one of the crowd that on Sunday looks at Mr. Hayes and his wife as they pass from church. The strongest feature about Hayes, in its opinion, is

expression than that of conscious goodishness.

Miss Emma Abbott, who is a light, fine and inter esting singer, was in danger of not occupying that place in publicity which is frequently desirable, and so her opinions about naughty pieces and clothes are being printed in triendly papers. Miss Abbott should sing, but not talk so much nonsense. One would think she is trying to convince the world that she was

born in a high-necked dress.
Senators and members wait an i manusure several days in order to have their speeches begin on the first page of the Congressional Record. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, walted four days before publishing his last speech, which he read to the benches, and then it appeared on the coveted first page. You see you may send copies of the Record to your constituents, and in another part of his ad-

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Maggie Mitchell has returned from a success ful tour and is about to go into summer quarters at Long Branch.

Owing to the continued illness of Miss Cogbian, Miss Pearl Eytinge played Countess Zicha, in "Diplo

macs," at Wallack's last evening.

The Hellers close their brilhant season this week at the Fifth Avenue Hall, and we shall have to wait a

long time before we again see eggs knocked into

Miss Mathilde Cottrelly, for a long time the leading soubrette of the Germania Theatre, will appear this (Friday) evening, at the Terrace Garden Theatre, in "Der Grosse Wohlthaler" (The Great Bonefactor). Miss Cottrelly is one of the most dashing and

sprightly comediennes on the German stage.

Mr. J. K. Emmet was to have sailed for England by the steamer Ceitic on the 6th of June to play at the Alexandra Theatre, Live-pool, and elsewhere in Eng. land In consequence, however, of the increase of business at the Standard Theatre and the succession cutlook at home he has cancelled his summer engage.

Signor and Signora Majeroni take their farewell benefit at the Fifth Ave. ue Theatre this evening, up pearing in "Camille." Lovers of good setting wil learn with regret that this is the last week of the en gagement of these excellent actors. They have gives genuine enjoyment to the discriminating among on theatrogoers.

Mme. Mosjoska takes a benefit at the Brooklys Park Theatre this evening. She will appear in "Romeo and Juliet." Muie. Modjeska has performed in one act from this drama in New York but never in the whole play, and her performance will at least be one of interest. On Saturday afternoon and evening she will appear in "Adrienne."

The attraction at the Park theatre last night was Aimée in her famous rôle of La Grand Duchesse, 1 is so long since this opera was given that a large au dience was drawn togother to witness it. Aimde was not in good voice, but her acting was as spirited as ever. Mollard made a most excel'ent Fritz and was in good voice, and Mexieres, Jouard and Legros were the Raron Pack Ganeral Roum and Prince Paul. All the popular airs were encored.

last performance at the Germania Theatre took place on Wednesday evening, and closes what may be history of this establishment. Mr. Nenendorff's present company opened on the 16th of September last, and has given 205 performances of sixty-two plays during that period. Nineteen of these were entirely new, and have been produced here fresh from the pen of the author. The most popular of these were "Uitimo," "Gebrueder Bock," "Die Fremier," "Dorf und Stadt," "Die Danischeffs," "Die Mottenburger, "Auf Eigenen Furssen," "Die Goldbaseer," "Ein Blitzmaedel," "Hasemanns Toechter," "Klein Geld," "Ein Kuid des Glueckes," &c. Oa the 25th inst. Mr. Neuendorif leaves for Europe, on the steamer Frisia to engage an entire new company for the coming

A pleasant musical and literary entertainment was given on Tuesday evening at the ball of the Young Women' Christian Association on Fifteenth street for the benefit of the Free Home for Destitute Young Girls. The audience was thoroughly appreciative and, what is more, added handsomely to the lund of the society. Recitations were made by Mrs. Erminthe tenor of St. Thomas' Church, and Mr. H. M. French, baritone, sang several songs in handsome style, and Mrs. William L. Miller, contralto, and Mrs General Parker, soprano, ennanced the pleasure of the evening by uniting in duet and with the above named gentlemen in quartette in giving several admirable operatic selections. Both of the ladies last named are admirable artistes and far above the average of A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be

given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening by the "Wards of the Nation"-httle fellows from eight to twelve years of age from the Union Home and School of Orphans. Beside the Union Home band, consisting of twenty-nve youthful performers, the following artists have generously volunteered their aid :- Miss Annotta Windt, soprano; Mrs. Maud Giles, soprano; Miss Hattie Dobson, soprano; Mrs. Florence Rice Knox, contralto; Miss Jennie Dickerson, contraito; Mr. F. W. Jamison, tonor; Mr. A. E. Stoddard, baritone; Mr. W. F. Mills, pianist; Mr. Arbuckle, solo cornetist; Mr. George W. Morgan, organist; Mr. William H. Pope, clocutionist; Mr. Charles Fradel, conductor and accompanist. The concert is under the direction of Mr. John Darole, and its purpose is surely one that will commend itself to everybody. It must be an unsympathetic nature that refuses the slight boon that is required by these impecunious full house. Addresses may be delivered by Mayor Ely, Chief Justice Daly and Hon Richard O'Gorman.

FINE ARTS.

There was a medium sized audience yesterday afternoon at the sale of paintings, drawings and bric-abrac belonging to Mr. Charles Martin, at the Hall salesrooms of the Messra Leavitt. The prices realized for the water color drawings, crayons and the tew oil paintings were ridiculously low. A small water color drawing, "Installation of the Order of the Garter," by Henry Warren, President of the London Institute of Water Colors, brought but fifty cents. Some thirty-lour of the water colors by Mr. Warren, among which were several excellent ones, sold at prices ranging from thirty-five cents to \$9 50. His crayon beads, some very charming, sold at from \$1 to \$20 50—the latter price being paid for "A Brunette." Chapeau a l'Insuzonte" brought \$7 75. E. H. Corbould's "Entry of Christ into Jorusalem," soid for \$1.

Among the oil paintings Mr. Martin's "Notice to
Quit' and "The Cyclopean Wall at Piestole," brought guit and "Away from Home," \$75. The "Sir God-frey Kneilor' sold for \$5.50, and the "Corot," \$3. An original aketon by John Leeen, for Punch, coat

\$50 each; "Away from Home," \$75. The "Sir Godfrey Kuelier's sold for \$500, and the "Corot," \$3. An original sketch by John Leech, for Punch, cost but \$4.

At the first day's sale yesterday evening of the pictures at the Leavist Art Rooms there was a good attendance, but the prices obtained were very low in most cases, and several canvases were passed. Among the prices were Mignot and Ehninger's "Maranding Party," \$62; J. Carand's "New Novel," \$30; E. Samtin's crayon after Faed's "Evangeline," \$150; A. Tait's "Deer Hunter," \$60; De Duel's "Shelter During the Storm," \$90; D. Huntington's "Master and Pupih," \$150; Carl Hubner's "The Proposal," \$35; J. C. Nicoll's "A Summer Caim at White Island," \$65; George Armicid's "Dogg," "After the Poilet," \$40; George Inness' "Scanenear Sorrento," \$80; Eugene Meek's "Fastiful Gardian," \$10; Joseph Lies' "The Surpriss," \$72; De Garay's "In the Garden," \$25; E. Andre's "The Fatal Thrust," \$22; George Inness' carly "Landscape," \$115; "De Vos Caged," \$20; t. Wairaven's "The Fatal Thrust," \$22; George Inness' carly "Landscape," \$115; "De Vos Caged," \$20; t. Wairaven's "The Fortune Teiner," \$50; J. Hermilin's "Landscape and Figures," \$130; J. Garven's "Interior-Time, Louis XVI.," \$19; Fig. Rice's "The Cove Letter," \$95; Canarles Hoyact's "On Ostend," \$100, and Lebret's "Noontime," \$40.

The private view of the first exhibition of black and white drawings, sketches, &c., of the Saimagand Sketch Gub, will be heid at the Leavitt Art Rooma, on Monday evening next. The collection will be sold May 20.

THE HAHNEMANN COFFEE PARTY.

The third annual coffee party in aid of the Hahne-

naun Hospital took place yesterday afternoon and evening at the Twenty-second regiment Armory. The Habnemann Rospital is the first homospathic hospital built in this city. The idea was originated by a number of devoted ladies, whose names appear among its Board of Managers. The hospial, which is situated on Park avenue, near tal, which is situated on Park avenue, near
the Seventh Regiment Armory and is now completed
and ready for occupancy, was built and paid for by the
two previous coffee parties given by these ladies. The
building is heated and a januor is in possession and
nothing is needed now but the tunds to establish the
free cots. For the purpose of raising this road yesterrapy's entertainment was given, and that it was
successint may be judged from the numerous
attendance during the day and evening. The
afternoon was devoted to the children, who were delighted with the clever tricks of an amateur magician.
In the evening the vast drillroom of the armory presonted a lively scone. From an overlanging baccony
a band of music discoursed light tripping measures,
and several hundred couples whirled about the floor
in the maxy waitz. Again the stately quadrille called
out a number of sets. Ranged along the wail were
rows of smail tables, at which handsome matrons
presided, assisted by pretty young girls,
who dispensed coffee and lees and seversomics for a trifling consideration. A centre
of attraction was the ring case, of which 200 shoes
were sold at \$1 a slice. Very dear case one might
think unless he imprened to be the lucky fellow to draw
the slice with the plain gold ring in it, which called
for a exziting diamond ring of unique pattern pasced
where all could admire. The coffee party was a great
access, and when the Hahmemann Hospital opens in
October next there will be tree cots ready for such
patients as cannot allord to pay for homeopathic the Seventh Regiment Armory and is now completed